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# AFGHANISTAN REPORT

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## NOVEMBER 1985

CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
8, KHYABAN-E-IQBAL F/6/3,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN

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## CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT) AFGHANISTAN

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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

# AFGHANISTAN REPORT: NOVEMBER 1985

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## ACRONYMS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AAP | = | Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen). |
| AAPSO | = | Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. |
| ADBA | = | Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan. |
| APC | = | Armoured Personnel Carrier. |
| CC | = | Central Committee. |
| CP | = | Communist Party. |
| DRA | = | Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. |
| DYOA | = | Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| HIS | = | Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper (Karmal's). |
| HMV | = | Heavy Military Vehicles. |
| IHT | = | International Herald Tribune. |
| IRC | = | International Red Cross. |
| KHAD | = | State Secret Service (Karmal's) |
| KNT | = | Kabul New Times. |
| LOSPA | = | Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Karmal's). |
| NFF | = | National Fatherland Front (Karmal's). |
| NVDP | = | Ningarhar Valley Development Project. |
| PDPA | = | Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| POA | = | Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| PSFO | = | Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Karmal's). |
| RC | = | Revolutionary Council (Karmal's). |
| SAFS | = | Soviet Afghan Friendship Society. |
| TUA | = | Trade Unions of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| UJA | = | Union of Journalists of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| UNESCO | = | United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. |
| UNGA | = | United Nations General Assembly. |
| VFA | = | Voice of Free Afghanistan. |
| VOA | = | Voice of America. |
| VOG | = | Voice of Germany. |
| VOIR | = | Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran). |
| WDOA | = | Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's). |
| WDS | = | Western Diplomatic Sources. |
| WHO | = | World Health Organization. |
| YPO | = | Young Pioneer's Organization (Karmal's). |

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|---|---|---|
| 'Jehad' | = | To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam. |
| 'Mujahideen' | | Those who take part in Jehad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith. |
| 'Jirga' | = | Assembly of Tribal Elders. |
| 'Loi Jirga' | = | National Assembly of Tribal Elders. |
| 'Afghanis' | = | Afghan Currency. (US$ 1 =130 Afghanis un-official; 50.6 official) |

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# THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

# I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

## 1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6 page 25)

Mujahideen sources reported 241 military engagements in 26 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan (except Nimruz, Bamiyan and Ghor) and Radio Kabul reported Soviet-Karmal operations in 7 of the provinces during November 1985. Out of the 49 operations reported by the Karmal media, 23 military operations were undertaken in Kabul region alone. The Iran-based sources also reported clashes in Nimruz and Bamiyan, leaving Ghor to be the only province where none of the sources reported any activity in November.

Mujahideen attacks on the urban centres and fighting within the cities was reported in capital Kabul and another 11 provincial capitals. The cities of Kabul and Qandahar witnessed highest number of attacks by the Mujahideen on both military and administrative targets. Besides, practically all the major cantonments and military bases including Bagram and Shindand came under Mujahideen rocket fire. Mujahideen also carried out retaliatory attack on the Soviet military establishment at Moscoviski, across river Amu in Tajikistan, from where the Soviet forces had been launching direct attacks on Mujahideen positions in Imam Sahib and elsewhere in Kunduz and other parts of northern Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Babrak Karmal alluded to a "national compromise" and the formation of social and political organization not opposed to the aims of the so-called Saur Revolution (cited by BBC: November 11). The proposal however essentially constituted the "old wine in new bottle", upon failure of similar moves already taken to broaden political base of the Soviet-installed regime under the cloak of the Fatherland Front and more recently through the revival of the Loya Jirga (Grand Tribal Council) and the Aala Jirga (Supreme Tribal Council)—both being legacies of the feudal-monarchical past. The repeated failure in broadening the political base of the Karmal regime has been further compounded by identical failure in expanding the size of Kabul's military structure including the militia and other defence groups.

Consequently, more and more Soviet troops had to be fielded to fight the Mujahideen and noticable rise in their casualties was monitored in the recent months. The Soviet spokesman at the Geneva summit also admitted "sharp increase" in their casualties in Afghanis-

*The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.*

tan, while briefing the international press on November 16. Inspite of this admission and the seemingly conciliatory gesture by Babrak Karmal, subsequently reechoed in *Pravda*, the actual situation on the ground continues to deteriorate. The latest UN Human Rights Report stated that the situation with regard to human rights violations in Afghanistan was worse than before. The French-based International Federation of Human Rights, whose delegation visited Afghanistan during September-October, also maintained that Soviet-Karmal forces were pursuing a "genocide-terrorist" policy in Afghanistan.

## 2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

### Nauzad offensive (Hilmand)

A major Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive caused virtual destruction of Nauzad town, raising nearly 600 houses to the ground on September 27. Upto 300 civilians and 40 Mujahideen were killed and their heavy equipment got destroyed during the offensive. Soviet-Karmal forces lost 52 tanks/APCs and suffered commensurate casualties.

### Qarabagh offensive (Ghazni)

A large Soviet-Karmal force attacked Qarabagh area (also Jagorhi) in order to establish new garrisons/outposts but lost 41 tanks/HMVs in the third week of November. Mujahideen also shot down 2 helicopters participating in the offensive near Waghza. The Soviet-Karmal forces captured and took away many civilians from the area.

### Attack on Moscoviski (north of Oxus)

Mujahideen carried out retaliatory ground-to-ground missile attack on Soviet military installation including a small runway/heli-pad at Moscoviski, located in Tajikistan across river Amu, on October 18. The location was being used to launch attacks on Mujahideen positions in Imam Sahib district and other areas of Kunduz directly from the Soviet territory. Mujahideen had undertaken similar retaliatory attack on Moscoviski in July 1984.

### Khugiani offensive (Ningarhar)

About 100 civilians were killed in the wake of a major Soviet-Karmal offensive in Khugiani district. Mujahideen positions at Wazir Tangi and villages Bazad Khel, Hatam Khel, Arghach and Lakari came under heavy shelling and bombing. Soviet forces also dropped commandos in the area. Soviet troops unleashed atrocities on civilians including women and children. The children were bayoneted and the

"breast of some women were also cut" by the Russian troops (Afghan Information and Documentation Centre Bulletin, December 1985. Soviet-Karmal forces lost 1 helicopter and 6 tanks/HMVs and suffered 27 casualties during the offensive.

### Battle of Chahar Kant (Balkh)

Mujahideen repulsed a major advance towards their centre in Chahar Kant mountains by 5000 Soviet and 3000 Karmal troops after 7 days of fighting in mid-October. Soviet-Karmal forces lost 1 aircraft, 1 helicopter and 30 tanks/APCs and suffered estimated 500 casualties and the Mujahideen lost 53 men in the battle.

### Counter-ambush at Safed Sang (Logar)

Mujahideen attacked and killed 40 Soviet commandos (Presumably Spetsnaz) who had taken position to ambush Mujahideen at the Safed Sang gorge between Kabul and Logar on November 9.

### Chak Wardak Killings

Soviet-Karmal shelling and bombing in Chak district reportedly killed 400 civilians.

### Attack on Bagram and Shindand air bases

Mujahideen rocket attack destroyed 3 aircraft and damaged the workshop at Bagram on October 14. A similar attack on Shindand destroyed 2 helicopters and 1 APC on November 8.

### Herat offensive

Soviet-Karmal forces launched a large scale air-cum-ground assault on Herat city and the surrounding villages for three weeks until mid-November. The local authorities had ordered the civilian population over the loudspeakers to assemble in the grand mosque of Herat city for an important official announcement. Following the assembly, the mosque was subjected to Soviet-Karmal rocket firing. Soviet troops also indulged in looting while on a search campaign in the area. Soviet-Karmal forces shelled and bombed the villages around Herat city as well. Altogether 7 helicopters, 24 aircraft and 1500 tanks/APCs/military vehicles participated in the assault. Mujahideen killed 90 Soviet troops, suffered 13 casualties and destroyed 50 tanks/HMVs during the counter-offensive west of Herat city. According to Western diplomatic sources (WDS), Mujahideen shot down 4 helicopters and killed 2 senior Afghan officers and 2 Soviet generals on board in southern Afghanistan (presumably in Herat sector). Both Kabul and Moscow

media propaganda sought to absolve its own side from the rocket attack on civilians assembled at the grand mosque of Herat by playing up that the said attack was actually the work of "counter-revolutionaries". It may be added that half of the Herat city and much of its suburbs continue to remain under Mujahideen control.

### Panjsher valley engagements

Soviet-Karmal attack in upper reaches of Panjsher valley led to heavy fighting in which 103 dead bodies of Soviet and Karmal troops had to be transported to Kabul on November 9. Mujahideen also ambushed 3 military convoys in the valley and seized 7 fuel tankers. Mujahideen rocket attack on Peshgur garrison sparked fierce fighting on November 21. The rocket fire set ablaze the Peshgur military headquarters building and destroyed 9 outposts in the sector. 30 Karmal troops were taken prisoners as well. Peshgur is vital for Soviet-Karmal control in lower Panjsher valley.

### Paghman offensive

Massive Soviet air assault killed 106 civilians and Mujahideen and left a large number wounded in Paghman. Soviet forces also dropped airborne commandos (presumably Spetsnaz) during the assault and used incapacitating gas shells against the local population. Many Mujahideen/civilians were captured and executed on the spot. Soviet-Karmal forces reportedly succeeding in occupying two main valleys in Paghman.

## 3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

### Provinces Bordering Pakistan

**Nimruz** (also bordering Iran)

*VOIR:* Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal military bases in Juain district (November 13)*. Mujahideen operation reported (November 19). Mujahideen destroyed 5 Soviet-Karmal posts in Chahansur area (November 21).

*Radio Tehran:* Mujahideen destroyed 24 posts (November 10). Mujahideen destroyed 7 posts (November 16). Mujahideen blew up arms depot (November 20).

### Hilmand

*Mujahideen sources:* A major Soviet-Karmal offensive was launch-

**The dates given in parenthesis is of the respective broadcast.*

ed at Nauzad Bazar on September 27 (see Section 2). Mujahideen ambushed a military jeep with handgrenade. Soviet troops looted civilian property during search campaign at village Loya Waley near Qandahar city on November 13. Mujahideen attacked the Qandahar cantonment hospital security post and seized large quantity of munition on October 23. Mujahideen attacked Maiwand town on September 28, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing on September 29. Mujahideen foiled conscription campaign at Kashki Nakhund, leading to Soviet bombing in the surrounding area on October 24. Mujahideen struck Arghistan town on October 1 and attacked a military post near the town on November 13. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions in Maruf district on October 26. Mujahideen attacked a military fort at Spinbuldak on October 27. Mujahideen struck Taghar outpost on November 26. Mujahideen attacked Shah Wali Kot town on October 1. Mujahideen ambushed a military patrol (and executed) 8 Khad infiltrators near Musa Qala town on October 22. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Karmal search campaign at Tor Tang near the provincial capital on October 24. Mujahideen undertook another ambush operation near Nad-i-Ali.

*Radio Kabul:* "Counter-revolutionaries" struck Lashkargah city with ground-to-ground missiles (November 23).

**Qandahar**

*Mujahideen sources:* Operations in Qandahar city: Mujahideen struck wireless station at Jad-e-Eidgah on October 3; Mujahideen ambushed a tank column on October 9; Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet military convoy near Haji Jan Bagh on October 18; Mujahideen attacked the military post at the fort near government headquarters on November 2, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing in the area; Mujahideen struck a security post on November 16; Mujahideen attacked the post at the municipality. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal mobile force at Shor Andan pass on October 13. Soviets bombed civilians at village Zulkhan in Panjwai district on October 24. Mujahideen struck Kashk-e-Nakhund town on October 25.

*VOIR:* Mujahideen ambushed a supply convoy near Qandahar city (November 8). Mujahideen shot down 1 MiG-21 and destroyed 3 helicopters (November 24). Fighting was continuing in Qandahar city (November 24).

*Radio Tehran:* Mujahideen retaliated in Qandahar city to Soviet-Karmal bombing in Zal Khan area (November 17). Mujahideen struck Spinbuldak with rocket fire (November 17). Mujahideen shot down 4 helicopters (November 27).

*VOA:* Mujahideen rocket fire struck a Soviet military base on November 16 (November 19). Mujahideen attacked and killed 17 Russian troops vacationing at Sawarikot lake near Organg Dam; Mujahideen ambushed 4 Khalqis and struck Kazi Ghulam post in Qandahar city on November 20 (November 23).

### Zabul

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen attacked Parcham party office in Shahjoi district on October 25.

### Ghazni

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Maqur district on October 20. Soviet helicopters strafed 2 buses carrying refugees from Baboos (Logar), Lalander (Kabul) and Maidan to Pakistan in Yahyakhel district and killed 18 and wounded 30 refugees on October 20. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet military column near Ghazni city on October 22. Soviet-Karmal forces launched attack on October 27 to recapture Khawaja Umri town, under Mujahideen control since last two months. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal contingents at Qila Sardar and near Gilan town, both along the Kabul highway, on November 10 and 12 respectively. Mujahideen ambushed another military column near Qarabagh town on November 14. Soviet-Karmal forces led by Major General Yasin Siddiqi launched an offensive in Jaghosi district in third week of November. Other major offensives were launched in Qarabagh and Khugiani districts.

*Radio Kabul:* Security forces killed a large number of "counter-revolutionaries" (November 25). Large quantity of munition was seized during operations (November 28).

*Radio Moscow:* Security forces killed "bandits" during operations (November 20). Security forces killed a group of "bandits" and seized 300 rifles, mortars, machine guns and ammunition during operations in Zarfishan area (November 23). Security forces wiped out "counter-revolutionary bands", killed 343 persons and seized many arms (November 24).

### Paktika

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal supply convoy carrying timber from Sharna to Chahar Baran on October 24. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal force at village Yusuf Khel moving from Khairkot to Sharna and seized large quantity of munition. Mujahideen struck Waza Khwa district headquarters on November 2. Soviet-Karmal forces suffered heavy losses during retaliatory strike on

Mujahideen positions in Waza Khwa area on November 6. Mujahideen ambushed a supply convoy approaching Khairkot district, seized large quantity of foodstuff and cloth and captured 24 Soviet-Karmal troops in second week of November. Mujahideen mined a Soviet tank in Waza Khwa area on November 15. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal force in Katwaz area on November 16.

### Paktiya

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal contingents approaching Zurmat via Urgoon at Khandaq and Guldad Khel on October 25. Mujahideen attacked Ibrahim Khel post near the provincial capital on November 5. Mujahideen struck Soviet military establishment at Hashem Khel in Jaji valley on November 11, followed by retaliatory napalm bombing on Mujahideen positions in the area the same day. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy near the provincial capital.

*VOA:* Mujahideen rocketed and besieged Soviet post at Hashem Khel on November 11, followed by retaliatory napalm bombing in Jaji valley (November 13).

*VOIR:* Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal post and undertook ambush operation in Ghazi Kha area (November 18). Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy heading for Urgoon (November 22). Mujahideen ambushed another convoy moving from Logar to Paktiya (November 30).

*Radio Kabul:* 34 "misled" (refugee) families returned to Afghanistan (November 8). 160 youth of Kanda Khel tribe joined the armed forces (November 15). Youth of Shino tribe in Syed Karam district formed a new security squad to defend the area (November 22).

### Ningarhar

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen shelled Abdul Khel army camp in Achin district on October 24. Mujahideen attacked Khad office in Batikot town on October 24. Mujahideen struck Parghan security post on October 25. Soviet bombing struck civilians in Abdul Khel and Mohmand Dara on November 1. Heavy fighting on village Naka Khel in Khugiani district caused 27 civilian losses on November 4. Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 2 helicopters and damaged 1 aircraft at Jalalabad airport on November 2 and these attacks were repeated during subsequent nights. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal garrison at Ghani Khel in Shinwar district on November 3. Mujahideen rocket fire struck Jalalabad city on November 11. Soviet-Karmal forces suffered heavy losses during advance in Mohmand Dara, Lalpur, Ghani Khel and Achin

areas on November 11 to 15. Soviet forces launched an offensive in Chaprihar district on November 12. Karmal troops attacked Mujahideen near Ghoshta on November 12. Both sides suffered sizeable losses during Soviet-Karmal attack on Mujahideen stronghold in Shalman area of Jalalabad city on November 17. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal posts in Pekhay ravine area of Shinwar district, commanding their supply routes, on November 19. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal brigade and destroyed munition depots in Ghani Khel district on November 20. Soviets bombed and shelled Garu area on November 22. Mujahideen struck security posts in Ghoshta district, Deh Bala in Surkh Rud area and Khewa town. Soviet-Karmal forces struck Mujahideen positions in Mehmandara area. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal force at Rehmani. Mujahideen shelled and rocketed security posts at Reshi Ghundi, Khee and Khaista Mankali areas. Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Mujahideen at village Rahmati in Chaknur area. Mujahideen shot down 2 helicopters during Soviet raid on their centres in Turghar area of Surkhrud district on November 5 and 7. Mujahideen struck a security post near Torkham, followed by retaliatory Soviet-Karmal attack on civilian buses in the area on November 18. Mujahideen clashed with newly stationed Soviet-Karmal forces at Tangi near Torkham, 8 km from Pakistan border, on November 19. Soviet air-cum-ground assault in Khugiani district caused very high civilian casualties.

*VOIR:* Mujahideen downed 1 helicopter in Jalalabad city (November 9). Mujahideen attacked a military post in Ali Khel area (November 20). Mujahideen attacked Khad office and local army headquarters at Ghani Khel (November 22).

*Radio Tehran:* Mujahideen shot down 3 helicopters during Soviet aerial assault in Torghar area (November 10). Mujahideen attacked Soviet military post in the vicinity of Jalalabad on November 21; Soviet-Karmal retaliatory bombing killed 50 civilians near Jalalabad in mid-November (November 30).

*VOA:* Mujahideen base at Torghar overlooking Jalalabad highway had been under continuous shelling since November 7; Mujahideen shot down 2 helicopters and 1 aircraft in the area on November 7-8 (November 11). Heavy fighting in Khugiani district including 9-days intensive bombing forced Mujahideen out of their stronghold at Torghar; Mujahideen shot down 4 helicopters and 1 jet before running short of ammunition (November 19). Soviet-Karmal forces withdrew to Jalalabad after the Khugiani offensive in which 32 Mujahideen and civilians got killed (November 21).

*Radio Kabul:* 30 "saboteurs" got killed and large quantity of

weapons were seized during security operations in Ningarhar outskirts (November 23 and 25). Security forces killed a number of "counter-revolutionaries" and seized arms and large quantity of blankets (November 28).

*Radio Moscow:* More "bandits" were killed in the province (November 20).

**Kunar**

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy moving from Jalalabad to Asadabad on November 2. Soviet air-cum-ground attack including commando assault killed 7 Mujahideen at Adol near Chagha Sarai on November 5. Mujahideen struck Babra Tangi post on November 5. Mujahideen attacked Karmal army position in Sankai district on November 6.

*VOIR:* 11 Karmal troops defected after killing 2 officers at Barikot; they told that 2 Soviet officers were recently killed and the morale of Soviet-Karmal troops was very low (November 30).

*Radio Tehran:* 120 Soviet troops and 20 Mujahideen got killed during Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground assaults at Barikot and 3 abortive paratroop landing attempts behind Mujahideen positions (November 17).

*Radio Kabul:* Soldiers and officers of security forces in Kunar province expressed their readiness to work for strengthening of state sovereignty and complete annihilation of "counter-revolutionaries" on November 30; addressing the gathering, Suleman Liaq spoke on responsibility of the officers and soldiers in defending the Saur Revolution (November 1).

## Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

**Badakhshan** (also bordering Pakistan)

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen destroyed 9 helicopters at Faizabad airport in last week of October, leading to Soviet retaliatory bombing which caused very heavy civilian losses in Faizabad outskirts.

*VOIR:* Soviet retaliatory bombing struck civilian population in Darwar district (November 6).

*Radio Tehran:* Soviet-Karmal forces lost 4 helicopters and 12 tanks/military vehicles during air-cum-ground attack on Mujahideen positions in Sarsolan pass area early November (November 21).

*Radio Kabul:* 12 misled persons joined security forces (November 11). Grand march in Faizabad condemned U.S. subversive deeds and aggression (November 13).

## Takhar

*Mujahideen sources:* Soviet air-cum-ground offensives from October 20 to November 5 at villages Charingari, Kundal, Mazar Sheikh, Shorak and Garam Chashma caused 90 civilian and 20 Mujahideen casualties, loss of 10 military vehicles and 1 helicopter and capture of 15 Soviet troops. Soviet helicopter strafing in Khawaja Kandan and Shakh areas led to 18 civilian and 4 Soviet casualties and downing of 1 helicopter on November 10. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal posts in the provincial capital Taloqan on November 10 and 11. Soviet retaliatory bombing killed 30 and wounded 19 civilians in Taloqan district. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal force in Kishm district on November 11.

## Kunduz

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen killed 20 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed several vehicles during attack on Dashte Abadan supply centre on October 8. Mujahideen struck Moscoviske, across River Amu in Soviet territory, on October 18. Mujahideen ambushed a military jeep in Imam Sahib town on October 21. Mujahideen attacked 3 security posts near Imam Sahib on October 26. Soviet-Karmal forces suffered heavy losses during attack on Mujahideen positions in Imam Sahib on October 27. Mujahideen struck a security post near Archi town.

*BBC:* A month ago, rival groups of Soviet troops battled for a day as Kazakh soldiers mutined over the killing of a Central Asian soldier (November 8). Fierce day-long fighting broke out at Dashte Abadan, north of Kunduz city, over killing of a Tajikistan soldier—when other Tajiks mutined; helicopters took wounded to the Soviet union; houses near the camp were damaged by shelling; the soldier who was killed had regular contact with Mujahideen, he reportedly exchanged ammunition and petrol for hashish and was also pursuaded to take a mine inside the camp (November 8).

*VOG:* Fierce battles were reported along Soviet-Afghan border (November 5). About 80 Soviet troops got killed in a mutiny (in Dashte Abadan) last month following execution of a Soviet soldier who detonated a mine supplied by Mujahideen (November 7).

*Radio Kabul:* Babrak Karmal visited Kunduz city, accompanied by Najibullah, Party Secretary Mir Sahib Karwal, Vice-Chairman Council of Ministers Sarbal Mangal, Interior Minister General Gulabzai and Defence Minister General Nazar. Addressing the people of Kunduz on November 11, he said, inter alia, that "internal and international enemies" had formed a hostile front, "counter-revolutionaries" and

cruel military men of "reactionary countries" were creating obstruction in the path of development, Afghanistan would not prosper until "anti-revolutionaries" were eliminated and they had sincere friends like Soviet Union in the world (November 12 and 15).

**Baghlan**

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen ambushed a military contingent in Baghlan city on October 30 and another in Khan Khel area on November 2.

*Radio Kabul:* A group of "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered (November 10). A large number of "counter-revolutionaries" were killed during security operations in Dahne-e-Ghori outskirts (November 23). Security forces killed a number of "counter-revolutionaries" and seized large number of arms and an ammunition depot and destroyed 6 food depots (November 25). 16 "misled" persons returned to the province (November 25). Security forces seized different arms (November 26). 14 persons misled by propaganda returned (November 26).

*Radio Moscow:* Citing Bakhtar, 150 persons returned (November 27).

**Samangan**

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen ambushed a military contingent at Robat, along the highway to Soviet Union.

**Balkh**

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen shot down 1 aircraft and 1 helicopter, destroyed 30 tanks/APCs and inflicted very heavy casualties on Soviet-Karmal forces which attacked their positions in Chahar Kant mountains in mid-October. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal search party near Balkh town on October 29 and attacked the local National Fatherland Front office on October 31.

*Radio Kabul:* 236 "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered in Shulgrah district (November 23).

*Radio Moscow:* 15 "counter-revolutionaries" were captured by security forces (November 21). Citing Radio Kabul, security forces wiped out "counter-revolutionary" bands and took 343 prisoners (November 24).

*Radio Moscow:* Citing Bakhtar, 150 misled Afghans returned to Balkh (November 27).

**Jozjan**

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen attacked a military post near

Sare Pul, 30 km south of the provincial capital.

**Faryab**

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen engaged Soviet-Karmal forces at villages Feroza and Charshini in Daulatabad district on November 1. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal contingent in Andkhoi district on November 6. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy near Shihin Tabagh town.

**Badghis**

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy and shot down 1 helicopter near Maimana city on October 22.

*Radio Tehran:* Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal troops in Qadis and Karzani areas and Deputy Governor (Administrator) Qadis together with 40 troops also defected (November 8).

*Radio Moscow:* Several families returned recently (November 27).

## Provinces Bordering Iran

**Herat** (also bordering Soviet Union)

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen destroyed 30 military vehicles at Shindand base on October 8. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal position in Zindajan district on October 15. Mujahideen killed 250 troops and destroyed Karmal outposts in Ghorian district near Iranian border in last week of October. Soviet-Karmal forces launched major attack on civilian population of Herat city on October 29 (see Section 2). Mujahideen attacked the Golran military headquarters northwest of Herat on October 30. Mujahideen attacked Chapdeh post in Kamand area near Iranian border, killed Chief of the Karmal Frontier Battalion and 5 troops and seized sizeable equipment and ammunition on October 30. Soviet forces suffered very heavy losses during search campaign in Rawashan, Bakaband, Qalwar, Ah-e-Sultan, Sufian and 8 other villages from October 23 to November 6. Mujahideen destroyed a recently established army camp near Herat city on November 5. Mujahideen struck Shindand base and destroyed 2 Soviet helicopters and 1 APC on November 8.

*VOA:* Soviet-led units launched all out 3 weeks attack against largely Mujahideen controlled Herat city until mid-November (November 29).

*VOIR:* Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal force in an 8 hours attack and inflicted heavy losses early November (November 5). Soviet-Karmal forces undertook massacre of 150 civilians in Qala Nau and

Zindajan areas on November 5 (November 10). Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal positions in Herat city (November 10). Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal troops and undertook an ambush operation outside Herat city (November 17). Mujahideen destroyed 2 helicopters and 1 military jeep at Shindand airport on November 18 (November 20). Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions in Zindajan district (November 24). Soviet aircraft inadvertently bombed Karmal army positions in Ghorian area (November 26).

*Radio Tehran:* Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions west of Herat city (November 3). Mujahideen undertook a major ambush operation and shot down 2 helicopters in Herat-Qandahar sector preceding week (November 4). Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal information centres in Herat city (November 11).

*BBC:* WDS reported air raids around Herat town, where 35 Soviet troops got killed and 15 were captured in one battle (November 12). Over 20 persons injured by Soviet-Karmal mines planted around Herat city were brought to Tehran for treatment (November 27).

*VOA:* Citing WDS, Soviet-Karmal forces launched a major anti-guerrilla offensive including air strikes against villages around Herat city; 35 Soviet troops got killed and 15 were captured when trying to clear the roads controlled by Mujahideen (November 12). For almost 3 weeks, Soviet-Karmal forces had been conducting a full scale offensive against Mujahideen strongholds between Herat city and the Iranian border, the main target being Zindajan area 40 miles west of Herat (where thousands of civilians were forced to flee in a major Soviet operation last year); Soviet armoured units encircled Zindajan after intensive artillery fire which killed 40 civilians and 14 Mujahideen; 30 Soviet troops also got killed around Zindajan (November 15).

*VOG:* Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Karmal convoy in Western Afghanistan and seized huge quantity of military hardware on November 2.

*Radio Australia:* Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter near Herat city (November 12).

*Radio Bangladesh:* Mujahideen cleared 3000 mines planted by Soviet-Karmal forces in Herat city area (November 25).

*Radio Kabul:* Ground-to-ground rocket fire in Herat city mosque by "counter-revolutionaries" killed 14 and wounded 78 persons (November 2). Over 350 "bandits" were killed, 75 captured and huge quantity of munition seized in Zindajan district (November 10). Prime Minister Kishtmand upon visiting Herat city on November 14 addressed a grand meeting of workers of Herat Textile Mill and was also presented with a detailed report by Deputy Defence Minister Lt. Gen. Nabi Azami

on the performance of the armed forces in Herat (November 18). Security forces seized/destroyed 300 rifles, 7 anti-tank mines and rockets, 7 cars, 35 bundles of medicines, 200 kg explosives, 12 depots, and 3 secret training centres during the mopping up operation in Zindajan district in which 350 "bandits" were also killed (November 11). On November 4, Sharshera post was fired from across the border (in Iran) killing 2 Afghan soldiers and on November 9, Kamani border post 140 km northwest of Herat city likewise came under cross-border shelling, killing 3 Afghan guards (November 15). Ring Leader of "counter-revolutionaries" commanding 600 men in Ghorian and Khoshan districts joined Karmal ranks availing general amnesty (November 15). 400 "misled" families of Noorzai and Barakzai tribes returned to Andraskan and 150 of them joined defence groups (November 27 and 29).

*Radio Moscow:* Radio Moscow correspondent interviewed religious scholar Maulvi Habibullah, who commented on gruesome rocket fire on Herat mosque—killing 14 and wounding 78 persons: he said that bloodshed (in Afghanistan) was not the fault of the Saur Revolution but the responsibility of those supplying arms to "counter-revolutionaries"; over 250 mosques had been burnt to ashes, 250 religious scholars killed and hundreds of thousands of small shops destroyed over the past 7 years; 5 to 7 thousand Afghanis were paid for killing an Afghan soldier and 10 to 15 thousand Afghanis for killing senior member of the government party (November 4).

## Farah

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen foiled conscription campaign in Sultan Baqva area on October 16. Mujahideen destroyed 4 tanks and seized 6 military vehicles and 1 heavy gun in an ambush at Farahrud along Qandahar-Herat highway on October 17. Soviet retaliatory bombing wounded civilians in Kanash area on October 18. Soviet-Karmal forces engaged Mujahideen for 3 days in Sharafat Koh area on November 13. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter during Soviet aerial attack on their positions in Sharafat Koh area.

*VOIR:* Mujahideen operated in Bala Baluk area (November 6). Mujahideen inflicted heavy losses on Soviet-Karmal forces during 2 days fighting in Anardara area (November 30).

*Radio Tehran:* Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 1 aircraft, 2 helicopters, 5 APC, and 1 radar station at Farah air base late October, followed by Soviet-Karmal retaliatory attack on the surrounding villages (November 3).

*BBC:* Soviet-Karmal troops attacked Mujahideen and fighting con-

tinued for 2 days at Anardara (November 30).

*VOA:* Mujahideen destroyed 1 transport plane, 2 helicopters, 5 military vehicles and 1 radar installation during attack on Farah airport on October 27 (November 11).

*Radio Kabul:* 15 "saboteurs" were killed, 27 captured and different arms seized during operations in Balabaluk and Gulistan districts (November 16).

## Central Afghanistan

### Bamiyan

*Radio Tehran:* Mujahideen repulsed 4 days Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive in Hazarajat, in which both sides suffered heavy losses (November 17).

*Radio Kabul:* Babrak Karmal told the Hazara nationality members the Revolutionary Councils, inter alia, that "the hands of terrorist bands should be cut" and the "borders of Afghanistan should be shielded from them" (November 10).

### Ghor

Nil report from all sources.

### Uruzgan

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen had tightened their 2 weeks seige of Dehrawant town. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter and destroyed 2 tanks/APCs during Soviet-Karmal offensive on November 9 to lift the siege of Dehrawant.

*Radio Kabul:* 45 "saboteurs" were killed and different arms seized during security operations in the provincial outskirts (November 20).

## Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

### Kabul

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen rocket fire struck Rishkor garrison on October 27. Mujahideen rocket fire on capital Kabul struck Darul Aman Palace and Educational Brigade of Char Asiab on October 28, Khad office in Shishdarak area on October 30, Block No. 6 of Microrian area on October 31, 15th Armoured Brigade at Pule Charkhi on November 1, Khairkhana area on November 8 and Blocks 27, 37 and 42 of Microrian residential quarters on November 12. The rocket fire also struck Kabul airport on October 16. Various mosques of Kabul

city including Sasai Ghazni mosque and Kot-e-Sangi mosque near Rahman Baba High School and a bus stop were targets of bomb explosions (presumably at the behest of Soviet-Karmal regime to malign Mujahideen). Mujahideen struck Afsoter auto workshop, a security post and power transformer near the Education Ministry in Jada-e-Mewand area of Kabul city on November 14. Mujahideen ambushed an army jeep near Guzargah Bridge on October 30. Unconfirmed reports claimed armed clash between the Khalqis and Parchamites in the Presidential Palace. Soviet retaliatory bombing and artillery fire struck Mujahideen positions in the hills surrounding Pule Charkhi on October 18. Mujahideen attacked Qala Murad Beg post near Kabul city on October 27. Mujahideen attacked on Mullah Omer post near Kabul city led to Soviet retaliatory bombing. Mujahideen shot down 2 helicopters in Saraj Sanglakh and Arghandi areas on October 17. Mujahideen struck a security post in Kalakan area, 15 km northwest of Kabul on November 4. Mujahideen attacked an army establishment near Qarabagh along Salang highway on November 5. Mujahideen attacked Khawaja Musafar post on November 16. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal force in Shakardara district on November 17, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing on civilian population. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter in Char Qala of Wazir Ahad. Mujahideen shot down 1 aircraft in Paghman area on October 23. Mujahideen struck 2 posts in Paghman district on November 16. Soviet forces launched a major offensive in Paghman sector (see Section 2).

*BBC:* Kabul city appeared completely calm for a week, for the first time in 7 years, coinciding with the Geneva Summit; Babrak Karmal went out of the city for the first time since 1983 (November 20). WDS reported movement of a Soviet convoy of 350 vehicles from north to west of Kabul, presumably winter redeployment; some bomb explosions struck Kabul city (November 26).

*VOA:* Mujahideen carried out scattered rocket attacks on targets in Kabul city including Soviet military base at Kabul airport last week (November 5). Citing WDS, Soviet bombing and shelling pounded Paghman valley region in retaliation to Mujahideen rocket attacks on Kabul city (November 6). Citing WDS, Mujahideen overran Karmal security post, attacked Kabul military base and rocketed the city including Soviet embassy several times (November 12). Mujahideen ambushed and destroyed 27 oil tankers on the Salang highway on November 16 (November 22). Citing WDS, a convoy of 350 military vehicles, tanks and field guns left Kabul to join anti-guerrilla operations in Logar and Ghazni; helicopters also carried out bombing missions against Mujahideen positions west and north of Kabul (November 26).

At least 5 big explosions struck Kabul city last week; helicopters were circling over Kabul every night; road blocks and searches were again being undertaken; car bomb went off at the Afghan Communications Ministry on November 20 other explosions shook eastern Kabul, the airport and a major Soviet military complex; 5 men and 1 woman got killed in a building on November 17; another man and a woman were found tied together and dead elsewhere in the city (November 26).

*Radio Kabul:* 25 "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered in Qarabagh district (November 6). 19 missiles were seized during security operations in Bagrami district (November 20). A large number of "counter-revolutionaries" were killed during operations in Qarabagh outskirts (November 23). A huge quantity of arms was seized and propaganda pamphlets recovered during operations in Bagrami outskirts (November 25). 16 ground-to-ground rockets, large quantity of explosives and documents were seized during security operations (November 26). Security forces seized 15 rockets in Paghman district (November 26). 29 missiles were seized in different areas of Paghman district (November 26). Many "counter-revolutionaries" were killed and large quantity of arms including 20 ground-to-ground missiles and 6 Rocket Launchers seized at village Jabbar Khan during operations in Bagrami district (November 27). Similar operations were reported in Charasiab district (November 27). Security forces seized large quantity of arms and bottles of chemicals in Paghman district (November 28).

*Radio Moscow:* More "bandits" were killed in Paghman district (November 20).

**Parwan**

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 3 aircraft at Bagram air base on October 14. Heavy rocket firing by Mujahideen from Koh-e-Safi area killed 230 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed a number of aircraft and 3 paint depots at Bagram air base on October 19. Mujahideen undertook a major ambush operation in which 3 helicopters were also damaged in Ghaur Band area near Istaleef on October 23. Mujahideen ambushed 40 oil tankers and 28 military vehicles in Salang area on October 24. Another 9 oil tankers and 22 military vehicles were ambushed on Salang highway on October 27. Soviet bombardment struck civilian population in Shakardara district on October 30. Mujahideen ambushed a supply convoy and destroyed 30 oil tankers/ military vehicles at Khinjan, north of Salang, on November 8. Mujahideen ambushed 27 oil tankers and 3 military vehicles in Ijan area on November 16. Mujahideen struck a security post near Bagram air base. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal position and 2 Soviet and 12 Karmal

troops defected at Qila Khawaja. Soviet-Karmal forces carried out air-cum-ground assault in Qila Ghulam Shah area. Mujahideen shot down a military aircraft when taking off near Bagram air base.

*VOA:* Mujahideen shot down 1 MiG and 2 helicopters on November 7 and 8 (November 11). Citing WDS, Mujahideen ambushed 28 oil tankers coming from Soviet Union near Salang Pass last Thursday (November 5).

*Radio Moscow:* Soviet T.V. featured a film on November 29 showing how Afghan servicemen defended the Salang highway, being used for transporting much needed fuel during the winter and where "terrorists" resorted to acts of sabotage to put the road out of use; the T.V. also showed a battle in which "bandits" were crushed and several taken prisoners (November 30).

**Kapisa**

*Mujahideen sources:* Clashes took place east of Jabal-us-Siraj at the mouth of the Panjsher valley on October 19-20, Qila Surkh on October 22 and Aqab Khana post at village Minjawar on October 26. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal forces in Malbasa mountains of Bazarak on October 29 and in Tawag area on October 30. Soviet convoy was ambushed at Jangalak of Bazarak on November 1. Soviet-Karmal forces carried out 4 days air-cum-ground offensive in Taghab valley beginning November 1. A military convoy was ambushed between Gulbahar and Inaba on November 1. 60 Soviet troops were killed in an ambush in Jamal Wardah on November 2. Mujahideen attacked Madrassa Rokha post in Panjsher valley on November 5. Soviet commandos struck Tawag area. Mujahideen attacked Khad position near Jaba-us-Siraj town on November 12-13.

*BBC:* Heavy fighting flared up when Mujahideen attacked Peshgur garrison with rocket fire on November 21, destroying local headquarters building and 9 posts and capturing many Karmal troops and officers (November 29).

*VOA:* Citing WDS, dead and wounded Soviet-Karmal troops (as many as 103) were brought back to Kabul hospitals in the wake of heavy fighting in Panjsher valley (November 12).

*VOG:* 370 Soviet-Karmal troops got killed during pre-winter clashes in Panjsher valley (November 19).

**Laghman**

*Mujahideen sources:* Soviet bombing killed 18 refugees from Parwan at Zerani while on their way to Pakistan on November 15. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Surkhakan area on Octo-

ber 26.

### Logar

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen struck the provincial headquarters on October 19. Soviet bombed and killed 16 refugees in Lakari mountains on October 24. Soviet-Karmal forces ambushed and killed/wounded many refugees in Naubel area of Mohammad Agha district late October. Mujahideen ambushed 2 tanks in Mohammad Agha district on November 6. Mujahideen ambushed 5 oil tankers in Safed Sang area on November 8. Mujahideen counter-ambushed and killed 40 Soviet commandos at Safed Sang gorge on November 9. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal position in Mohammad Agha district on November 10. Mujahideen attacked a copper mine in the province and 24 Karmal troops surrendered during the operation on November 11. Mujahideen counter-ambushed Karmal militiamen at Deh Nau in Mohammad Agha district. Mujahideen struck Sher Afghan and Sang-e-Sufaid posts near Mohammad Agha town. Soviet-Karmal forces established 14 new posts between Safed Sang and Padkhwab to seal off Mujahideen routes in Baraki Barak area.

### Wardak

*Mujahideen sources:* Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Sayedabad district on October 30. Another military column was ambushed and 5 tanks and 2 jeeps destroyed between Salar and Otar villages on November 3. Soviet retaliatory bombing struck civilian population at Shaniz, Otar and other villages and Shishgao between Wardak and Ghazni on November 4. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy in Saidabad area on November 13. Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Karmal forces near Narakh town on November 14. Soviet bombing and shelling killed 400 civilians in Chak district. Clashes in Jal Geh area caused heavy losses on both sides.

*VOIR:* Soviets carried out retaliatory bombing on civilian population in Behsud district in retaliation to heavy losses suffered at the hands of the Mujahideen (November 11).

*Radio Moscow:* Bakhtar News Agency denied report in *China Daily* that Afghan (Karmal) military units had attacked civilian population in Wardak province; Tribal leaders of Wardak jointly requested Kabul authorities to rid them of "dacoits" whose misdeeds became unbearable to the people and military units defeated these "counter-revolutionaries". (November 2).

## 4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

*Radio Kabul:* Given below are the major Kabul media themes in November 1985 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Alleged foreign intervention in and undeclared war against Afghanistan.
2. Kabul's identification with the Tribals along the Pakistan-Afghanistan bordering region and inciting Tribal Areas against the government of Pakistan.
3. Inciting local Pakistani population against Afghan refugees.
4. Accusing Pakistan of posing threat to India's security.
5. Projection of the "Saur Revolution" including its "irreversibility".

*Radio Moscow:* Given below are the Moscow media themes in November 1985 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Alleged foreign intervention in and undeclared war against Afghanistan.
2. Projection of the gains of the "Saur Revolution" and supposedly popular support enjoyed by the Karmal regime.
3. Accusing Pakistan of posing threat to India's security.
4. Projecting Pakistan to be in the grip of domestic political and economic crisis.
5. Kabul's peace gestures on Soviet-Karmal terms to settle the problem "around" Afghanistan.

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## APPENDIX — 1

## ESTIMATE OF LOSSES: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

*Soviet Casualties:* 288 killed.

*Karmal Casualties:* 549 killed.

*Soviet-Karmal Casualties:* Estimated 1912 killed (speculative losses).

*Mujahideen Casualties:* 357 killed.

*Afghan Civilian Casualties:* 1116 killed.

*Soviet-Karmal Material Losses:* 14 aircraft; 32 helicopters; 188

tanks and APCs; 239 HMVs; 107 oil tankers; 10 jeeps; 89 light and heavy weapons; 132 Klashnikov rifles; 7 munition dumps; 40,2200 rounds; 10 wireless sets; 20 posts; 80 barrels edible oil; 400 sacks rice; 50 sacks sugar; 3 food depots.

*Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Losses:* 124 houses; 10 heads of livestock; 16 shops; 1 motor cycle; 1 vehicle; 3 mosques; 16 villages.

## APPENDIX — 2

## ESTIMATE OF LOSSES: KABUL—MOSCOW SOURCES

*Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses:* Estimated 668 killed.

*Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Karmal ranks):* Estimated 2673 returnees.

*Mujahideen Material Losses:* 26 munition dumps; 141 rockets; 14 missiles; 8 rocket launchers; 16 mines; 356 light and heavy arms; 6 food depots; 7 cars; 35 bundles medicines; 200 kgs explosives.

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APPENDIX — 3

## PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN NOVEMBER 1985 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

| | | Total Incidents | Provincial Capital | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bordering | Nimruz | | Zaranj | |
| Pakistan | Hilmand | xxx | Lashkargarh | v |
| | Qandahar | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx<br>xxxxx | Qandahar | xxxxxxxxx<br>xv |
| | Zabul | x | Kalat Gilzai | |
| | Ghazni | xxxxxxxxx | Ghazni | v |
| | Paktika | xxxxxxx | Sharna | |
| | Paktiya | xxxxxx | Gardez | vv |
| | Ningarhar | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx<br>xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx<br>xxxxxx | Jalalabad | xxv |
| | Kunar | xxxx | Asadabad | |
| Bordering | Badakhshan | xx | Faizabad | xv |
| Soviet Union | Takhar | xxxxxxxxxxx | Taloqan | x |
| | Kunduz | xxxxxxx | Kunduz | |
| | Baghlan | xx | Baghlan | x |
| | Samangan | x | Samangan | |
| | Balkh | xxx | Mazar-i-Sharif | |
| | Jozjan | x | Shebergan | |
| | Faryab | xxxxx | Maimana | |
| | Badghis | x | Qala Nau | v |
| Bordering | Herat | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | Herat | xv |
| Iran | Farah<br>(Nimruz) | xxxx | Farah<br>(Zaranj) | |
| Central | Bamiyan | | Bamiyan | |
| Afghanistan | Ghor | | Chagcharan | |
| | Uruzgan | xx | Tarin Kot | |
| Kabul & Adj. | Kabul | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx<br>xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx<br>xxxx | Kabul | xxxxxxxxx<br>xxxxxxxxx<br>vvvvv |
| Provinces | Parwan | xxxxxxxxxxxxx | Charikar | |
| | Kapisa | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | Mahmud-i-Raqi | |
| | Laghman | xx | Mehtarlam | |
| | Logar | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | Pule Alam | x |
| | Wardak | xxxxxxxxxxx | Koteasro | |
| | TOTAL: | 241 Incidents | | |

x = Inside city v = Vicinity of city

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APPENDIX — 4

## MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KARMAL OPERATIONS IN NOVEMBER 1985 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

| | | Mujahideen Mobile Targets | Mujahideen Immobile Targets | Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bordering Pakistan | Nimruz | | | |
| | Hilmand | xx | x | |
| | Qandahar | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxx |
| | | | xxx | |
| | Zabul | | x | |
| | Ghazni | xxxxx | | xxxxx |
| | Paktika | xxxxx | x | x |
| | Paktiya | xx | xx | xx |
| | Ningarhar | x | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx |
| | | | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxx |
| | Kunar | x | xx | x |
| Bordering Soviet Union | Badakhshan | | | |
| | Takhar | x | xx | xxxxxxxx |
| | Kunduz | x | xxxxx | x |
| | Baghlan | xx | | |
| | Samangan | x | | |
| | Balkh | x | x | x |
| | Jozjan | | x | |
| | Faryab | xxxx | | x |
| | Badghis | x | | |
| Bordering Iran | Herat | | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxx |
| | Farah | xx | | xxx |
| | (Nimruz) | | | |
| Central Afghanistan | Bamiyan | | | |
| | Ghor | | | |
| | Uruzgan | | x | x |
| Kabul & Adj. Provinces | Kabul | xxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxx |
| | | | xxxxxxxxx | |
| | Parwan | xxxxxx | xxxxx | xx |
| | Kapisa | xxxxxx | xxxxxx | xxx |
| | Laghman | x | | x |
| | Logar | xxx | xxxxxxxxx | xx |
| | Wardak | xxxx | xx | xxxxx |
| | TOTAL: | 63 | 98 | 80 |

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APPENDIX — 5

## PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KARMAL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN NOVEMBER 1985 (RADIO KABUL)

| | | *Soviet-Karmal Operations* | *Returnees* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bordering Pakistan | Nimruz | | |
| | Hilmand | | |
| | Qandahar | | |
| | Zabul | | |
| | Ghazni | xxxx | |
| | Paktika | | |
| | Paktiya | | RR (330) |
| | Ningarhar | xxxxxxx | |
| | Kunar | | |
| Bordering Soviet Union | Badakhshan | | R (12) |
| | Takhar | | |
| | Kunduz | | |
| | Baghlan | xxxxx | RRR (55) |
| | Samangan | | |
| | Balkh | | R (236) |
| | Jozjan | | |
| | Faryab | | |
| | Badghis | | |
| Bordering Iran | Herat | xxxx | R (2000) |
| | Farah | xxx | |
| | (Nimruz) | | |
| Central Afghanistan | Bamiyan | | |
| | Ghor | | |
| | Uruzgan | xxx | |
| Kabul & Adj. Provinces | Kabul | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx | R (25) |
| | Parwan | | |
| | Kapisa | | |
| | Laghman | | |
| | Logar | | |
| | Wardak | | |
| | TOTAL: | 49 security operations | 2673 returnees |

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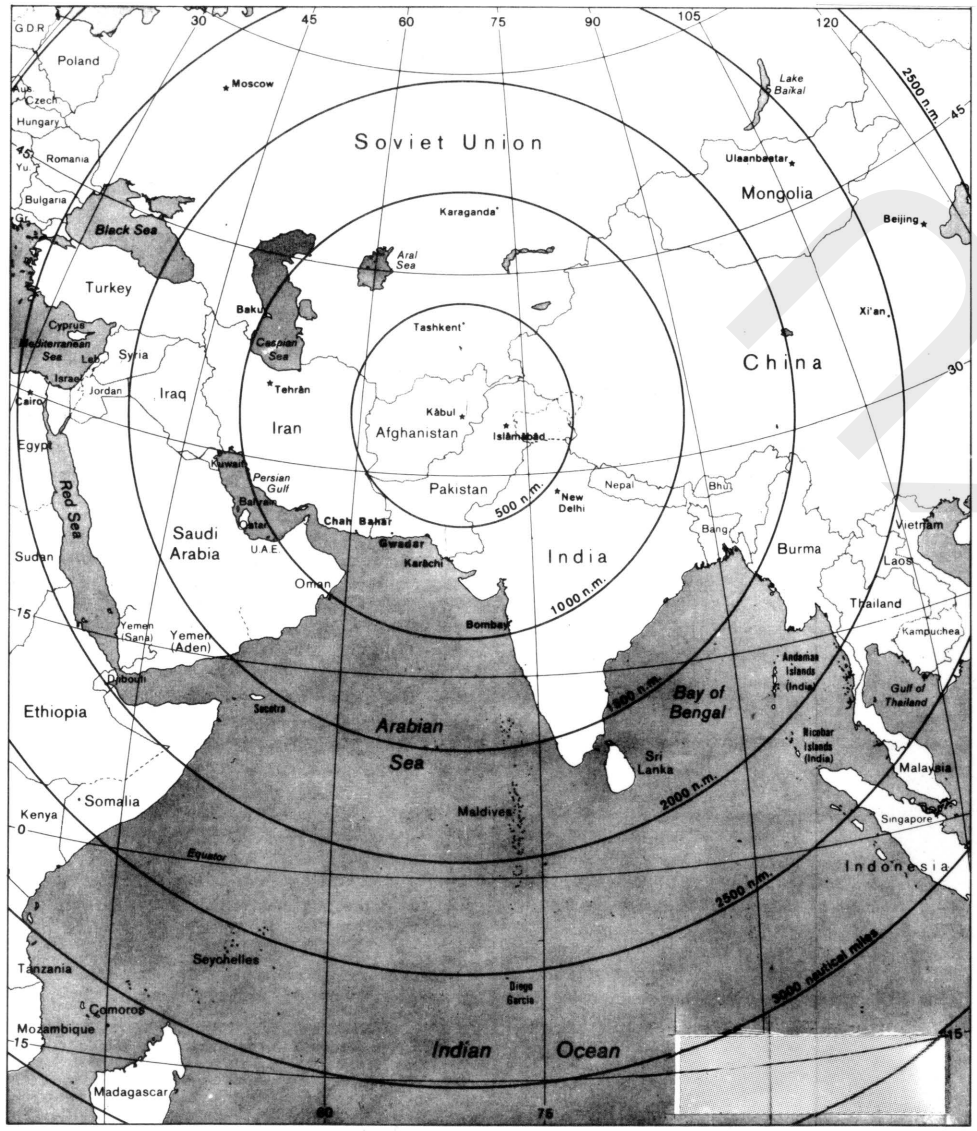
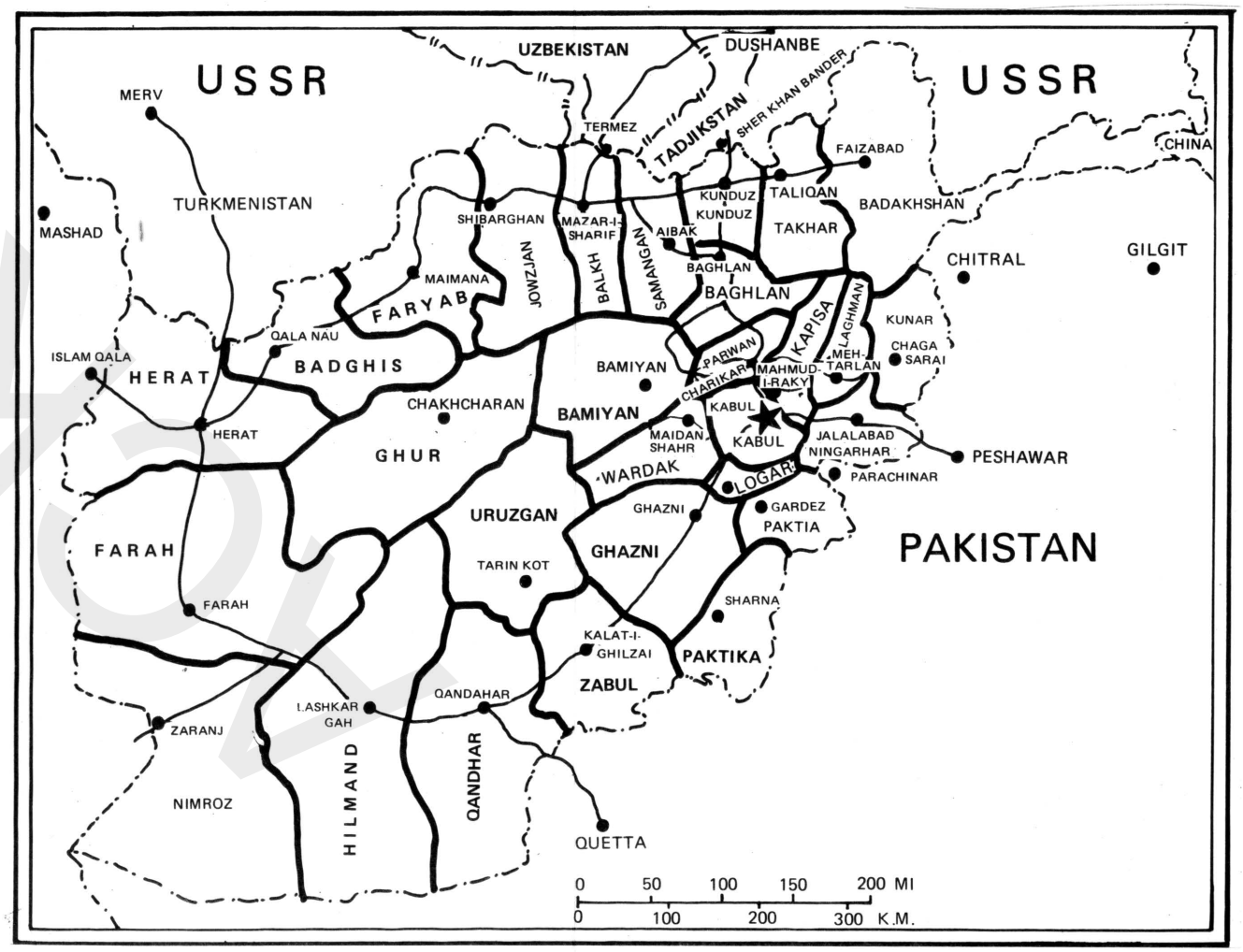
APPENDIX — 6

MAPS

APPENDIX — VI A




APPENDIX — VI B




*Mujahideen sources:* Conflict reported in 26 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan, i.e. *except* Nimruz, Bamiyan and Ghor.
*Radio Kabul:* Conflict reported in 7 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan, i.e. Ghazni, Ningarhar, Baghlan, Herat, Farah, Uruzgan and Kabul.

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## II.—THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

### 1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

#### Messages Exchanged

Messages of congratulation were sent to Algeria on the 31st anniversary of its revolution (*KNT*, 2 November), to the USSR on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution (*KNT*, 7 November), to Poland on its leader's re-election (*KNT*, 12 November), to Luanda on its liberation day (*KNT*, 12 November), to Angola on its national day (Radio Kabul, 13 November), to Lebanon on the occasion of its independence (*KNT*, 23 November), to the Mongolian People Republic on its 61st anniversary (*KNT*, 26 November). An acknowledgement message addressed to Keshtmand in reply to the message on the appointment of Nikolai Ryzhkov as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR (*KNT*, 3 November) was also received.

#### Angola

Sarbuland left for Angola on 25 November to participate in the second congress of MPLA Labour Party, reported *KNT* on 26 November 1985.

#### Britain

Reportedly Kawyani left for London at the invitation of the New Communist Party of Britain to participate in the Congress of the New Communist Party, reported *KNT* on 18 November 1985.

#### China

Bakhtar News Agency has denied the report of the Chinese newspaper that Afghan military units attacked civil population in Wardak province, reported Radio Moscow in its Urdu news on 3 November.

Kabul claimed that the Chinese media is presenting the Afghan-Soviets relations and the presence of Soviet Contingent in Afghanistan as if the state of war prevailed, reported Radio Kabul in its Urdu commentary on 4 November. Kabul also claimed that four Chinese nationals, who had been kidnapped by the "counter-revolutionaries" were released by the Afghan security forces and were handed over the Chinese Embassy in Kabul. Before handing them over, the Afghan government announced that this should be seen as a friendly gesture to the Chinese people, reported Radio Kabul in its Pushto news on 7

November.

**DPRK**

Baryalai left for the DPRK on 25 November. He was heading the party delegation invited by the CC of the Worker's Party of Korea (WPK), reported *KNT* on 26 November 1985.

**Germany (East)**

It is reported that a delegation of the GDR arrived in Kabul on 25 November at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Health of the DRA. The delegation came to discuss the expansion of cooperation in the field of Public Health between the two countries and to sign a protocol, reported *KNT* on 26 November 1985.

**Germany (West)**

The West German government has denied allegations by the Afghanistan government of interfering in its internal affairs. A spokesman of the Foreign Office said the fresh charges of spying against a female member of the German Embassy in Kabul are baseless, reported *VOG* in its Urdu news on 4 November.

**India**

The International exhibition of industrial production, reportedly held every year in New Delhi on November 15, 1985 was attended by the DRA alongwith 30 countries, reported *KNT* on 20 November 1985. It is reported that before departing for India, Sumar Mukarjee, member Politburo of Central Committee of Indian Communist (Marxist) Party and Secretary General of All India Unions addressed a press conference in Kabul. Mukarjee said the ICP & PDP of Afghanistan have strengthened bilateral relations between the two countries.

During his one week stay Mukarjee reportedly met party and state leaders of the DRA and visited some of the social organizations, industrial and the productive institutions. He participated in the solidarity gatherings in Kabul and in Jalalabad, reported Radio Kabul in its Urdu news on 1 November.

A delegation of Islamic spirituals of India headed by Mufti Abdul Razak, Chief of Indian Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Madhiya Pradesh State arrived in Kabul on 26 November at the invitation of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trusts of the DRA.

**Iran**

The Charge d' Affairs of Iranian Embassy in Kabul was summoned

to the Foreign Ministry and was handed a protest note over the Iranian hostilities (Radio Kabul, 1 November).

The Afghan Foreign Ministry lodged a 'strong protest' with Iran over armed provocation at the two countries borders reported Radio Moscow in its English news on November 18.

### Iraq

Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Minister of Commerce left Kabul for Iraq on 4 November on a visit from that country's Ministry of Commerce, reported *KNT* on 5 November 1985.

Zarra, DRA Ambassador to the Republic of Iraq left for his mission on 19 November, reported *KNT* on 20 November 1985.

### Libya

Danish, Ambassador of the DRA to Libya presented his credentials on November 10 to Colonel Qaddafi reported *KNT* on 18 November 1985.

### Poland

Reportedly a quantity of laboratory instruments was granted by the Polish People's Republic to the Kabul University on 24 November. The goods were mainly for the use of the faculty of geology, reported *KNT* on 25 November 1985.

### Saudi Arabia

A Saudi Envoy in Kabul was reportedly beaten by Afghan soldiers, who broke into the home last month and then forced him to sign a statement admitting that he was a spy.

Reuter News Agency said he was tied to a chair and beaten and soldiers questioned him about reported Saudi aid to the Mujahideen in Afghanistan. Western diplomats say they protested to the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul, but he told them the soldiers actually were disguised Muslim rebels angry at Saudi Arabia for cutting back its aid, reported *VOA* in its English news on 4 November 1985.

### US

Reportedly a procession of over 30,000 (*KNT*, 7 November) was taken out in Kabul. Addressing the gathering Sarbuland questioned Reagan's talking about regional conflicts. Deputy Speaker of Loi Jirga and Minister of Islamic Affairs, Abdul Wali Alujjat also addressed the gathering, reported Radio Kabul in its Pushto news on 7 November.

## USSR

To mark 68th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution functions were reportedly held in the capital and some of the provinces of the country on November 3 and 4, reported *KNT* on 5 November 1985. A function was also held at the Soviet Embassy (Radio Kabul, Pushto news, 8 November).

Hakimov a poet and a delegate of the USSR delegation that came to Kabul for the celebration of the Afghan-Soviet friendship addressed students and officers of the Military Academy which the delegation visited, reported *KNT* on 4 November 1985. The delegation took part in the meeting of the students and professors of Kabul University (*KNT*, 3 November).

On occasion of the friendship days the exhibition of the scientific technical and economic achievements scored by the Tajik SSR was inaugurated on 29 October in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Kabul (*KNT*, 3 November).

*Zulfia*, a music and dance ensemble of the Tajik SSR, came to Kabul to celebrate the Afghan-Soviet Friendship days in the DRA (*KNT*, 5 November).

Abdul Samad Qayumi, Minister of Education of the DRA, who had gone to Soviet Union for a visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Education of the USSR, returned on 25 November. The Minister said he visited the educational and training institutions of the Soviet Union and held talks on the expansion in the sphere of education between the two countries, reported *KNT* on 26 November 1985.

Mohammad Daud Kauran, President of the State Committee for Bakhtar Information Agency, left for Moscow on 25 November at the invitation of the *TASS* Information Agency. During his stay he held talks with the concerned authorities in mutual cooperation between the *BIA* and the *TASS* agencies, reported *KNT* on 26 November 1985.

Delegates from Asian and African Muslim countries to the International Seminar, convened on the initiative of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions and the International Labour Organization, condemned the enemies of Afghanistan for their crimes against Afghan revolution, claimed Radio Kabul in its English news on 6 November.

Reportedly, a 60 members delegation of the representatives of the LOPSA of the DRA returned on 31 October after a visit to the Central Asian Republics. The delegation reportedly also paid a visit to the concerned organs of state power including the executive committees of Tajik and Uzbek republics. Asadullah Asifi who led the delegation said the visit was very instructive, reported *KNT* on 2 November 1985.

A 30-man Afghan artistic group including dancers and singers

returned to Afghanistan after a 20-days visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation paid visits to Tajik, Uzbek, Kazakh and Kirghis Republics based on the bilateral cultural contract signed earlier between the DRA and USSR, reported *KNT* on 19 November 1985.

An accordance with a cultural agreement between the DRA and the USSR a 50 member hockey team arrived in Kabul, reported *KNT* on 20 November.

### United Nations

*FAO:* A DRA delegation led by Lakanwal, Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms, left for Italy on 2 November to attend the 23rd General Conference on food and agriculture in the World and the 88th Session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN in Rome from November 4-24, reported *KNT* on 3 November 1985.

The Afghan delegation claimed that since the Saur Revolution, the US, Iran, Pakistan and China have spent over one and half billion dollars on the training and arming of Afghan bandits. Over 300 million dollars have been allocated for them and the figure is expected to reach 600 million dollars next year. Aid pouring in Pakistan from West Germany, Saudi Arabia and other countries if put together, will reach one billion dollars annually being spent on the war. The loss Afghanistan has so far sustained *reaches 35 billion Afghanis.*

The Afghan Permanent Representative to the UN Mr. Farid Zarif has said that the demand of the "reactionaries" that Afghanistan should change its policy is tantamount to interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and is against the UN charter, reported Radio Moscow in its Urdu news on 13 November.

### UNESCO

Yaqubi, President of the National Commission for UNESCO, headed the Afghan delegation at the 23rd session of the UNESCO General Conference held in Sofia. On his return he strongly condemned US withdrawal from UNESCO, reported *KNT* on 12 November.

### UNICEF

The UNICEF office in Kabul has donated agricultural equipment, kitchen utensils and medicaments costing over 500,000 Afghanis to the Watan Nursery, reported *KNT* on 23 November 1985.

## 2 — ECONOMY

### Economic Losses

In a letter to the UN, the government of DRA has reportedly said that the country's economy has suffered a huge loss due to the war. According to a Kabul report the letter says that the "counter-revolutionaries" have destroyed sources of economic projects, 150 mosques, 30 hospitals and hundreds of schools. And they have killed 2,000 teachers, reported Radio Moscow in its Urdu news on 9 November 1985.

Kabul sent a message to the UN stating that the total economic damage inflicted on Afghanistan in the course of war has reached 700 million dollars, reported Radio Moscow in its English news on 10 November.

### Economic Gains

According to Soviet Press, since April 1979, farming production in Afghanistan has grown by more than 7%. Gross industrial output last year reportedly exceeded the pre-revolutionary level. For the first time in Afghan history, the government began to build houses for workers and more than half a million people have finished literary courses around the country, reported Radio Moscow in an English commentary on 16 November 1985.

### Retail Trade Enterprise

On 23 November *KNT* claimed that the retail trade enterprise has stabilized the market and performed its functions well in one year. Reportedly, currently 60 sugar and 24 essential goods stores are opened. The goods are 5 to 15 per cent cheaper than the free market and reportedly there is a fixed price in all stores. The volume of sale has increased by 17 per cent in the second six months, reported *KNT*.

### Industry

*Machinery:* In accordance with the developmental plans of the Ministry of Power Energy of the DRA, the construction of the machinery project of the Ministry reportedly commenced in Kabul on November 12. The project costing 950 million Afghanis is reportedly financed from the state budget and the assistance of the USSR, GDR and Czechoslovakia. A spokesman for the ministry claimed the project consists of production and repair workshops for diesel generator and transformers, administrative building and sports grounds and is expected to be completed by 1991, reported *KNT* on 13 November 1985.

*Construction:* The Road Construction Section of the Central Project Making Institute reportedly completed the construction of more than 20 projects during the first half of the current Afghan year. It has made a profit of over 2,059,960 Afghanis during this time, reported *KNT* on 16 November 1985.

*Printing Press:* Reportedly three sets of Polinita printing machines installed by the state printing house were inaugurated and put into operation on 19 November by Sarbuland. These machines were purchased from the GDR six years ago, reported *KNT* on 20 November 1985.

*Work Competitions:* As a result of work competitions launched during the second quarter between nine productive and economic projects of Jauzjan province the 1,000 family construction project of Sheberghan reportedly stood first by fulfilling its plan by 157 per cent. Reportedly the north natural gas and petroleum prospection came in second with 150 per cent and the Afghan natural gas enterprise of Sheberghan third with 122 per cent, reported *KNT* on 2 November 1985.

## Agriculture

*Spring Sowing Campaign:* According to reports as a result of the spring sowing campaign of the current Afghan year the peasants of the DRA have produced over 2,850,000 tons of wheat, 2,000,000 hectares of land have been put under cultivation out of which 1,500,000 is irrigated. He added that cereals and vegetables have been cultivated 100% according to plan.

In order to spur development 392 show farms have been reportedly constructed. Since 1978, 11,000,000 peasants have been exempted from paying their debts amounting to 31,000,000,000 Afghanis, it is claimed.

3,233,000 peasant families have reportedly received 790,000 hectares of land. 140,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and more than 20,000 tons of improved wheat and cotton seeds have been supplied, reported *KNT* on 5 November 1985.

*Improved Seed Enterprise:* Improved Seed Enterprise of Helmand reportedly purchased 2,133 tons of wheat at a total cost of 38 million Afghanis from peasants in the first half.

An official claimed that 1,100 tons of wheat was processed by seed machines. These improved seeds will be put at the disposal of peasants in Helmand, Nimroz and Farah through Afghan Chemical Fertilizer and Agricultural Services Company. So far, 400 tons of improved seeds for the peasants of Farah and 100 tons for Helmand

province have been distributed, reported *KNT* on 16 November 1985.

The cotton seed yields of the spring sowing campaign of the current Afghan year have been purchased at a cost of over 33.68 million Afghanis in Helmand province, it was reported.

On 11 September it was claimed that 4,537 tons of cotton seed has been purchased so far (*KNT*, 12 November).

### Cooperatives

*Paktia:* Currently more than 1,600 peasants are organized in 17 agricultural cooperatives in the villages of Gardez city and Sayed Karam district of Paktia province, it is reported. These cooperatives have a capital of over 477,000 Afghanis and an area of 1,278 hectares of land.

In the spring sowing campaign in the first half of the current Afghan year reportedly 157 tons of urea fertilizer, 40 tons of phosphate fertilizer and 69 tons of improved wheat seeds at a total cost of over 2 million Afghanis has been put at the disposal of 739 members of eight out of 17 cooperatives. So far an area of 650 hectares has been cultivated and some 170 bags of urea fertilizer and 87 bags of phosphate fertilizer costing 150,000 Afghanis has been sold to the cooperatives, reported *KNT* on 16 November 1985.

*Jauzjan:* A cooperative of consumer goods was reportedly opened with 100 members in Yaka Bagh village of Sheberghan. Currently 20 cooperatives of consumer goods and handicrafts with 5,225 members and a total capital of over 3,369,000 Afghanis exist in Jauzjan province, reported *KNT* on 18 November 1985.

### TUAs in Jauzjan

Reportedly 86,586 members are organized in 64 primary organizations of the trade unions in the centre and related areas of Jauzjan province. 66 workers have become members of 10 newly-established primary organizations of the TUAs, reported *KNT* on 10 November 1985.

### Land Reforms

*Ningarhar:* The dikes in Shewa and Shiga villages in Kuz Kunar district of Ningarhar province have reportedly been reactivated; 3,500 hectares of Agricultural land is being irrigated, reported *KNT* on 2 November 1985.

*Helmand:* Reportedly 130 peasant families of Girish district, Helmand province received land ownership documents on 4 November.

*Farah:* 126 land ownership documents have been distributed in three villages, reported *KNT* on 5 November 1985.

*Helmand:* 1,756 families of Helmand have received land over the first half of the current Afghan year. Land Reforms Directorate said that in this period 2,952 jeribs belonging to 1,723 land owners has been clarified and documented.

20 peasantry councils and six peasant councils have reportedly been established. 790 tons of chemical fertilizer and 77 tons of oil cake has been reportedly distributed in Helmand, three operational groups are active in the centre and districts of Nade-e-Ali and Girishk province, reported *KNT* on 16 November 1985.

*Badghis:* Reportedly, 106 peasants of Badghis province received official land ownership documents (*KNT*, 3 November).

*Kunduz:* According to another report, 314 families of peasants received official land ownership documents. The Agriculture and Land Reforms Directorate of Kunduz claimed that since May 1982, over 3,316 hectares of land belonging to 7,413 land holders was clarified and documented. Likewise a total of 7,796 peasants reportedly received ownership documents, 39 peasantry councils have been set-up in Kunduz, reported *KNT* on 3 November.

It was also reported that 120 peasants of the centre and district of Chardarah Kunduz have become land owners (*KNT*, 16 November).

*Logar:* It is reported that 120 land ownership documents have been distributed to the peasants of Hissarate village of Logar province, (*KNT*, 4 November).

*Fariab:* According to reported from Fariab over 100 documents were distributed in Waisar village (*KNT*, 4 November).

Reportedly 214 peasants of the related villages of Daulatabad district, Fariab province received land ownership documents (*KNT*, 26 November).

*Paktia:* Reportedly 300 land ownership documents were distributed in three villages of Paktia province (*KNT*, 16 November). It is reported that around 600 land ownership documents were distributed during the last seven months. Agriculture and Land Reforms Directorate reported that during the same period over 650 hectares of land was clarified and documented in various villages. Moreover it was reported that 315 hectares of surplus land has been distributed in accordance with the provision of Decree No. 8 of the RC. The water quotas of 393 peasant families has reportedly been determined. It was also claimed that during the spring cultivation campaign 14 tons of sowing wheat seed, 16 tons of chemical fertilizer and pesticides were given to the members of cooperatives in the centre of Gardiz and Sayed Karam district, 489 sq. m of irrigational canals have been cleared or repaired. Agricultural implements worth about 45,000 Afghanis and about

389,500 Afghanis were reportedly been given to peasants on credit basis, nine peasantry councils have been set-up in the villages of Gardiz city and Sayed Karam district in which 110 peasants are enrolled.

Since the April Revolution nearly 34.8 thousand hectares of land were reportedly distributed to 2,700 deserving peasants.

It is reported that the land of 4,898 house-holds a total area of 6,992.6 jeribs of land have been clarified and documented and 4,220 land ownership documents alongwith its water shares have been distributed to deserving peasants.

The head of the department for irrigation claimed that 4,185 cubic metres of local materials have been used in the consolidation of the dam beds of ditches in various villages. He claimed there are 16 peasant's cooperatives in the provinces as a whole; whereas cooperative unions have opened seven stores in the province. During the first quarter of the current consumer goods at a total cost of over Afghanis 3,850,240 have been purchased and sold at a total value of Afghanis 3,893,650, reported *KNT* on 27 November.

*Parwan:* 45 land ownership documents have reportedly been recently distributed to 40 peasants of Jabul Saraj district of Parwan Province.

The Agricultural and Land Reforms Directorate of Parwan province said that 145 jeribs have been clarified, and 68 jeribs have been distributed since November of the current Afghan year, reported *KNT* on 20 November 1985.

### Soviet-Afghan Economic Relations

*KNT* reported on 5 November 1985 that the 5th periodic session of the Afghan-Soviet sub-commission for planning was held in the framework of the Afghan-Soviet Commission for Economic Cooperation. The Soviet delegation was led by Prusov. At the end a protocol was signed on Afghan-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of planning, it was reported.

The basic aspects of socio-economic development of the DRA from 1986-90 were worked out and assessed in the protocol which guaranteed the subsequent development of the country under the conditions of undeclared war.

The State Planning Committee reported that based on this protocol the number of the permanent advisors helping the committee in its planning were registered. It was also agreed that gratis aid will be given to the DRA in the sphere of standardization, balance of material goods, regional planning as well as the sending of Soviet experts on a short-term basis. They also reportedly discussed providing better opportuni-

ties for training cadre in the special courses on planning inside the DRA and the USSR also further USSR cooperation was attracted.

A contract on delivery of transport means, equipment and materials needed for survey, research, technical and economic study in building the Hydro Power Dam of Sarobi II was concluded on 31 October between the Ministry of Electric and Power of the DRA and the Soviet Union, contracting machinery and equipment worth 4.1 million roubles from the credit based on February 1985 to be submitted in the next 27 months reported *KNT* on 2 November.

Assisted by the Soviet Union the country-wide transport networks of the DRA 18,800 km long, including the ring road of Afghanistan, will be completed and put into operation by the year 2000.

Reportedly, a tunnel which will shorten the distance between Kabul and Hairatan by seven kilometres will be built. 2,473 km long roads of the total will be paved with asphalt, concrete and cement-concrete. These roads, which can be used by all transport, will link the centres of province to Kabul. Similarly the 287 km road of Doshi, Ishpishta, Shihari and Malik will be built by 1995 at the cost of around 60 million roubles, reported *KNT* on 3 November 1985.

The highway which links Afghanistan with Soviet Union has been named the "road of life". This highway passes through the Hindukush and was built with Soviet assistance. Soviet and Afghan experts are reportedly doing work on this project and goods are sent to Afghanistan through this highway from the Soviet Union. Traffic on the highway in continuing without any disruption, reported Radio Moscow in its Urdu news on 28 November 1985.

Reportedly a contract on the purchase of diesel generators and welding machines was concluded on November 19 between the Ministry of Power Energy of the DRA and the Soviet Union in the permanent exhibition of the Soviet Union in Kabul. According to this contract the Soviet side will deliver two generators, two sets of welding machines and 15 sets of mobile diesel generators at a total cost of one million roubles to the Afghan side in six months, reported *KNT* on 19 November 1985.

A gratis aid protocol for the supply of 40,000 dosages of typhoid vaccin, was signed on 19 November between the DRA and the USSR (*KNT*, 20 November).

### Geology

Reportedly the complex of laboratories for mines and geology surveys, furnished with the most up-to-date equipment was inaugurated and put into operation by Guldad and Petrov.

The complex of the laboratory of mines is built on 1.5 hectares of land for around 200 million Afghanis by Afghan Construction Units and the close cooperation with the Soviet Union, reported *KNT* on 20 November 1985.

## 3 — EDUCATION AND YOUTH

### Kabul University

*KNT* reported on 18 November that students, professors and employees of the Worker's Preparatory Faculty of Kabul University marked the fifth anniversary of the faculty on 17 November.

The Faculty was founded in October 1980 within the framework of Kabul University in which students whose education has lagged behind enroll. It is reported that currently 190 students are enrolled for two years; 40 students have reportedly already graduated.

### Youth Defence Group

*Ningarhar:* A source reported that Muhqam Khan in Jalalabad 33 youths of the village volunteerily joined the defence groups assuring that they would fulfil their revolutionary duties according to the Loi Jirga and the Supreme Tribal Jirga, reported *KNT* on 5 November 1985.

*Paktia:* Over 360 youth of Kunder Khail and Tota Khail tribes of Paktia province reportedly joined the armed forces. Earlier 200 youth from Paktia also joined the armed forces and 170 more organized in the group of defence of the revolution, reported *KNT* on 28 November 1985.

### Sports Aid

*KNT* reported on 2 November 1985 that the State Committee for Physical Training and Sports of the USSR has donated sports instruments and equipment worth over 1.2 million Afghanis to the State Committee for Physical Training and Sports of the DRA. These include some 47 items of equipment in its 31 October meeting.

### DPOA 5th Plenum

The fifth plenum of the Central Council of the DPOA for assessing the five-year work was reportedly held on 3 November. The councils organizations of the POA are obligated to expand their works with children and teenagers of frontier tribes in line with the resolution of the DYOA CC, reported *KNT* on 4 November 1985.

It is claimed that the DPOA has organized 135,000 children in the

provincial groups. The organization claims it has established 26 pioneers groups and has accepted 5,567 children in the past five years. Moreover 6,000 children have reportedly taken part in international pioneer camps with the help of the Soviet Union, reported *KNT* on 18 November 1985.

### Sports — Kabul City TUAs

Reportedly the athletes of Kabul City Council of TUAs of the DRA have won good positions in the International competitions of Ali Aliev Trophy 1985 and in the city-wide competitions in Kabul. The TUAs reportedly has a total of 550 athletes who are mobilized to participate in individual or group competitions, reported *KNT* on 16 November 1985.

### Literacy Campaign

*Balkh:* In Balkh as a whole reportedly there are 660 literacy courses taught by 498 official teachers. 12,960 students are instructed out of which 90 per cent are adults. Last year 127 people graduated from these courses (*KNT*, 4 November).

*Samangan:* 15 literacy courses have reportedly been set-up in the villages related to Dara Soof district of Samangan province. 250 inhabitants are reportedly engaged in acquiring literacy (*KNT*, 5 November).

*Paktia:* In Paktia more than 3,600 persons are studying in literacy courses (*KNT*, 12 November).

*Badakhashan:* 495 literacy courses with 9,457 students in Badakhshan (*KNT*, 12 November).

### Police Hospital

The foundation stone of a 200-bed people's Police Hospital was reportedly laid on November 13 in a ceremony by Lieutenant-General Gulabzoi. The six-storey building is being constructed by the Helmand construction unit, and will be finished, it was claimed, by the second half of 1989 at a cost of 276 million Afghanis.

### Children's Hospital

Reportedly a 200-bed hospital for children subsidizes and provides medical care in the Noor Eye Institute, Child Health Care Institute, home births laboratory analyses, X-Ray, treatments operations in Chest Hospital etc. The Central Blood Bank claimed that its five branches in Kabul city are equipped with all facilities and provides blood free of charge. In the first half of the current Afghan year over 4,600 blood conserves have been donated to Kabul hospital.

### Union of Writers

Reportedly the first seminar on the translation of Badee sponsored by the Union of Writers of the DRA was held in Kabul on 17 November. Panjsehri spoke about Karmal's fifth thesis which assigns the intellectuals of the country to the tasks of implementation of the cultural transformation and speeding up socio-economic amelioration in the country, reported *KNT* on 18 November 1985.

### Meeting of Composers

In pursuing the cultural policy and with a view to encouraging the art of composition, a gathering of over 70 composers was reportedly held in Kabul. Hamid Jalia, President of the Union of Artists, addressed the gathering praising Karmal's ten scientific thesis reported, *KNT* on 14 November 1985.

### Seminar on Calligraphy

Reportedly a seminar on the art of calligraphy over the last two centuries in Afghanistan was held from 9 to 10 November. Reportedly 15 scholars and researchers presented their papers, (*KNT*, 5 November).

### Posters Exhibition

An 8-day political posters exhibition reportedly opened on 16 November in Kabul. In this exhibition the posters and political cartoons of outstanding Soviet painter and other Afghan posters were put on display, reported *KNT* on 17 November 1985.

## 4 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

### Political Unity Day

The Political Unity Day devoted to the theses of Karmal was observed on November 27 in separate functions in 60 productive and educational institutions and villages of the district of Kabul province, reported *KNT* on 27 November 1985.

### RC Extraordinary Extended Session

on 10 November 1985 *KNT* reported that on 9 November Karmal spoke on the national and democratic character of the April Revolution and its undelayable tasks under the present conditions. The draft of the resolution was reportedly unanimously endorsed.

The difficulties, nature and aims of the April Revolution and the practical means to achieve the further expansion and consolidation of the "social pillars of the revolution" and "the attraction of even-greater

socio-political allies in the aspirations of the revolution," were identified in the framework of the following theses:—

1. The basic objective to pave the ground for conditions under which all national questions under discussion can be solved in a "humanly free" and "democratic" atmosphere.
2. Basic measures to be taken to expand the social bases for constructing a new first society and political allies from all strata will be attracted to participate in the government.
3. Increasing the volume of agricultural products and implementing the land and water reforms and elevating the level of the standard of the workers.
4. Ensuring confident and sincere cooperation between the state and national private entrepreneurs.
5. Intensification our struggle against illeteracy especially among the young.
6. The State holds in esteem the tradition of Jirgas and will utilize all possibilities to provide the frontier tribes with socio-economic, commercial and cultural assistance.
7. To strive for the consolidation of the NFF, the TUAs, Women and Youth Organizations and Unions of Creative Intellectuals.
8. The support of Islam and ensuring complete freedom of religion.
9. Consolidating the defence capability of the DRA.
10. The foreign policy objective of the DRA is to strengthen all-embracing peace, and to increase international cooperation, based on the UN charter. Also Non-alignment and strengthening ties with all non-aligned countries particularly the Muslim neighbours.

### RC Extraordinary Session

*KNT* reported on 14 November that the extraordinary session of the RC of the DRA presided over by Karmal was held on 13 November. The session assessed the draft of the declaration of the RC. Reportedly Karmal evaluated the Declaration and said that the implementation of the basic points of the Declaration should be changed as the basis for all political, organizational and economic activities of the state organizations including the NFF.

The RC "after study and assessment unanimously" endorsed it, reported *KNT* on 17 November.

### Politburo Session

*KNT* reported on 14 November 1985 that the Politburo session of

the CC of the PDPA presided over by Karmal was reportedly held on 13 November. The session unanimously endorsed the Declaration of the RC. Reportedly, the Politburo assigned the party and state organs, NFF and social organizations to motivate all social groups for the implementation of its basic points concerning the defence and rapid socio-economic and cultural growth of the DRA, reported *KNT* on 14 November.

### 16th Plenum of PDPA CC

*KNT* reported on 25 November 1985 that the 16th Plenum of the CC of the PDPA was held on 23 November under chairmanship of Karmal. Reportedly the plenum unanimously adopted a resolution of Karmal's speech.

The plenum reportedly elected Najibullah as Secretary of the PDPA CC, Panjsheri and Qadir "requested to be relieved" of membership due to "health reasons" and their requests were accepted. The plenum also reportedly relieved Danish due to the "disconnectedness of his present post".

Reportedly Sulaiman Laeq Saifullah were elected as alternate members of the PDPA CC, while Yaqubi was elevated to a full fledged member.

*Karmal's Speech:* Karmal said that the military, political aspects of normalization in the country and the expansion of the social pillars of the revolution demand particular attention and are the way to ensure the perfection of the armed forces. This formulation was the essence of the party's policy. He said that despite the comparative superiority of their Armed Forces over the enemy, both from the view points of man and arms, it had not yet brought a drastic turning in the struggle against the "counter-revolutionaries". In order to succeed against the "bandits" it was necessary to utilize the efforts of all party and state organs for recruitment and drafting.

The Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs and all party and state organs are obligated to perfect the armed frontier groups. The party should upgrade the role of political organs and party organizations of the army, police and Khad. Special efforts will be made to strengthen and consolidate the relations of the army with the people.

Every member of the party should accomplish necessary measures to strengthen and consolidate the revolution and be the example for the people.

### Session on Combat and Political Education

*KNT* reported on 26 November that Karmal participated in the

session held on 25 November, devoted to the evaluation of combative and political education as well as combat activities of the units and detachments of the DRA armed forces during the 1984-85 academic years.

The Defence Minister presented a report on the activities of the units and detachments of the armed forces. Karmal pointed to the Resolutions of the 16th plenum of the PDPA CC and those of the RC and he specified the tasks and obligations of the commanders of the headquarters, political organs, attorney offices and courts under the prevailing conditions. He claimed that "The prime task in the modern education is that the soldiers and officers should have political awareness and patriotic training". He emphasized accurate recruitment and appointment of military cadres, amelioration of training work, elevation of morale, consolidation of discipline, and unmatched Afghan-Soviet friendship. He also emphasized the need to improve their living conditions. He evaluated, in light of the resolutions of the Supreme Tribal Jirga, the work of commanders and political organs of the border forces and reportedly demanded a more powerful and serious combat preparedness against the "counter-revolutionaries" from them.

### Council of Minister's Session

On 12 November *KNT* reported that the plenary periodic session of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, presided over by Keshtmand, was held on 11 November. Reportedly, the session confirmed and endorsed through a resolution the complex work plan on the improvement of the State Department based on the decisions of the 25 October Session of the RC. It is reported that in the second part of the session, formulation of a number of legal documents, including laws and charters of institutions was studied and assessed and decisions taken.

*Keshtmand's Speech:* He supported Karmal's theses delivered in the extraordinary and extended session of the RC on 9 November. He claimed that the presented reports on the results of the implementation of the socio-economic development plan, the state budget and the credit, cash and current plans of national banks indicated that in the current half the national growth has been ascending despite the undeclared war.

He claimed that as far as agriculture is concerned so far 756 peasantry councils have been set-up. During the first half the number of land clarifications has increased 180 per cent, the size of land to be clarified by 20 per cent. The number of peasantry families who received land free of charge has grown 1.7 times, the amount of distributed lands by 276 per cent, the number of distributed official land owner-

ship documents has increased by 187 per cent compared to the first six months of the past year.

He claimed that under the present conditions the implementation of land and water reforms should be assessed and considered an issue of exceptional importance and should both be implemented simultaneously.

*The Last Year:* The production of state and mixed sector factories there increased by 17.1 per cent compared to 5.8 per cent last year. The fulfilment of the plan of industrial production by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms 3.6 fold; State Committee for Press and Publication by 157.3 per cent; the Ministry of Public Health by 110.4 per cent; the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources by 109 per cent; the Ministry of Mines and Industries 106.4 per cent; the Ministry of Defence by 106.9 per cent; the Union of Peasant's Cooperatives by 105.6 per cent; the Ministry of Interior by 101.6 per cent.

*Current Half:* The 14.9 per cent increment in the production volume of 16 items of main industrial products compared to the corresponding period of last year's of which there is 7.2 per cent increase in gas extraction, 19.5 per cent increase in the production of chemical fertilizers as compared to the planned target of the first half.

The number of literacy attendants has increased by 6,877 in the first half of the current year. As many as 12,343 were active in this period which is 2,516 more than the same period last year.

In Kabul 530 apartments have been built in the Microrayon by the House Construction Complex in the first half and distributed.

The 36 per cent increase in the day and night radio and 225 per cent in the TV in the course of the first half.

*In the Past Five Years:* The production on industries output has increased by 28 per cent. The increase in the volume of production is 49 per cent. Power generation has increased by 48 per cent, iron-concrete production 3.5 fold, natural gas and cement 11.1 per cent, flour 60 per cent, meat 17 per cent and bakery production by 57 per cent. The circulation of goods by motor transport institutions has increased 60 per cent.

The gross agricultural production has increased by 6.7 per cent. The total volume of state investment in construction has increased by 67 billion Afghanis (32.5 of which were from domestic sources). The net volume of investments in social services, transport and communication covered 55 per cent of total investments. 32 per cent increase in hospitals, number of physicians has doubled.

In education over 19,000 experts have higher education. 10,000 have secondary vocational education, 4,000 qualified workers have

graduated from educational institutions.

Radio programmes have increased by 2.3 fold and there of TV 3.4 times.

It is reported that the projects built with Soviet assistance ensured 45 per cent of the state budgetary revenue in terms of local resources, and 75 per cent factory products were manufactured by the institutions of Afghan-Soviet Cooperation. The Soviet Union helps the DRA in the construction of 65 big projects.

## Elections

*Badakhshan:* In Badakhashan 27 workers, 427 peasants, 14 artisans, 149 intelligentia and 47 others were elected, reported *KNT* on 4 November 1985.

*Balkh:* The elections of deputies to the local jirgas reportedly ended on 17 November. As a result of the elections 570 persons have been elected to the local jirgas of Mazar-e-Sharif city, reported *KNT* on 18 November 1985.

*Ningarhar:* In Jalalabad city and Nazian district Ningarhar province, by 25 November, 490 representatives were elected.

*Ghazni:* It is reported that in Jaghuri district some 16 elders were reportedly elected as the representatives, according to *KNT* on 23 November 1985.

## Visits

*Military Hospital:* Karmal reportedly visited the military hospital on 4 November where Afghan and Soviet patients are under treatment. He put a floral wreath at the foot of the monument of Afghan-Soviet friendship. Karmal was accompanied by Tabeev (Soviet Ambassador to DRA) reported *KNT* on 5 November 1985.

*Kunduz:* Karmal paid a visit to Kunduz on 12 November and held a meeting in the province as well as with the representatives of Baghlan, Takhar and Badakhshan, reported *KNT* on 13 November 1985.

## Mujahideen

*Hikmatyar:* Gulbadin Hikmatyar, visiting West Germany, said that more than a million Afghans have died in the almost six years of fighting. Interviewed for the news magazine the *Des Spiegel*, Hikmatyar said only four to five per cent were freedom fighters, the rest were civilians or soldiers conscripted by the government. He put the number of Soviet troops killed at 50,000. According to Western estimates, 10,000 Soviet soldiers and 100,000 Afghans were thought to have been killed, reported *VOG* in its English news on 12 November.

*Defectors:* A group of Soviet troops who have recently joined the ranks of the Afghan freedom fighters, said that the Soviet troops are maltreated by their officers and a sense of unrest prevails among the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. They also reported non-cooperation between Karmal troops and the Soviet military officers reported *VIRA* in its Persian news on 4 November.

*Karmal Spies:* An Islamic Court in the Helmand province awarded capital punishment to eight government officials affiliated with Parcham Party who had attempted to join the ranks of the Afghan "Mujahideen" for the purpose of espionage activities. News Agency Afghan Press reported that after completion of their Khad training they had joined the ranks of the Afghan Muslim fighters for collection of information under the directives from Karmal regime. The report says that a spy of the Karmal regime was taken into custody by the Mujahideen. He disclosed that of his colleagues were also spies and they were all tried by the Islamic Court and sentenced to death, reported Radio Tehran in its Persian news on 14 November.

### Soviet Soldiers

*Refugee:* A young Soviet soldier who sought refuge at the US Embassy in Kabul left the building accompanied by the Soviet Ambassador in Afghanistan. The 19 years old man left the Embassy after Soviet assurances that he will not be punished. The soldier feared the war and wanted to go home. He signed a statement saying his decision to leave was voluntary, reported *VOA* in its English news on 5 November.

## 5 — RELIGION AND NATIONALITIES

### Celebration

On the eve of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Mohammad (peace be upon him), the President of the RC pardoned the remaining term of imprisonment of a number of the jails of the provinces and the capital, reported Radio Kabul in its Pushto news on 25 November 1985.

The Birthday of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) was celebrated in Afghanistan. In this connection a function was held at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council on 25 November, reported Radio Kabul in its Pushto news on 25 November 1985.

### Takya Khana

The foundation of a public Takya Khana was reportedly laid on 1 November in the second part of Khushal Mena by the Deputy Minister

for Islamic Affairs. The two storeyed Takya Khana will be built at a cost of 7.5 million Afghanis and will have the capacity of accommodating 2,000 people, reported *KNT* on 2 November 1985.

### Border Areas

Reportedly Mr. Najibullah, addressing Pukhtoon tribes and nationalities expressed the Afghan government's support to the tribal people in preserving their independence. He said, "The Afghan government during the last six years has done lot of things for Islam. It is time that we strengthen the borders of Afghanistan", reported Radio Kabul on 20 November 1985.

### Tribal Unity

Bakhtar News Agency say that recently the officials of Pakistan military regime tried to arrest a prominent leader of the Tribal Unity (Ittehad-i-Qabail), Attaullah. But the reports reveal that after an encounter with the troops of Pakistan, Attaullah reached in the Azad area of Bajaur Agency, according to Radio Kabul (Pushto news) on 28 November.

### Border Security

*Paktia:* Reportedly 160 youth of Kunda Khel tribe have voluntarily registered their names in the ranks of scouts force of Syed Karam Woleswali of Paktia province. (Radio Kabul, Pushto news, 23 November).

*Kunduz:* Reportedly members of the Revolutionary Defence groups of Kunduz province recently held a gathering in which they expressed readiness for the implementation of the revolution. General Gul Aka, the Deputy President of the Presidium of the RC of DRA elucidated the duties and responsibilities of the participants. (Radio Kabul, English news, 9 November).

### Jirgas

*Paktia:* The representatives of the tribes of Khost division reportedly held a tribal jirga in Khost city and its related administrative units. Mir Sahib Karwal addressed the meeting, reported *KNT* on 2 November 1985.

*Helmand:* Saleh Mohammad Zeary attended a tribal jirga of Nad-e-Ali district of Helmand province, it was reported by *KNT* on 2 November 1985.

*Kunar:* A jirga was held in Atharabad city, Kunar province. Suleman Laeq, Minister of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs spoke on the

occasion (Radio Kabul, English news, 3 November).

*Hazara:* The Hazara nationality held a tribal jirga on 2 November. Ewaz Nabizadah, Deputy Minister of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs addressed the jirga, reported *KNT* on 4 November 1985.

Hazara nationality held another jirga in the hall of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Deputy Minister of Tribal Affairs attended, reported Radio Kabul (English news) on 6 November.

Hazara nationality from villages of Jaghori district, Ghazni participated in a tribal jirga. Lieutenant General Sadeqi was present, reported *KNT* on 19 November 1985.

*Utman Khel and Bajaur:* Radio Kabul in its Pushto news on 13 November claimed that according to a report of Bakhtar News Agency, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Bajaur Agency and the National Jirga of Utman Khel tribe have issued a joint statement, in which they claim that do not accept oppressors in Azad Areas.

*Bajaur:* A jirga was held in Bajaur Agency in support of the speech of Karmal made in the Supreme Tribal Jirga. Radio Kabul (Urdu news) on 14 November.

Reportedly, the Bajaur tribes held a meeting in which they announced the formation of a defensive front against the regime of Pakistan, Radio Kabul (Pushto Commentary), 17 November.

Reports claim that the people of Bajaur Agency held a jirga which was presided over by Maulvi Sher Azam and attended by 400 representatives of Dir and Swat, Radio Kabul (Pushto news) 18 November.

Reportedly a jirga of Jalal Khel, Hassan Khel, Burhan Khel and Mahmood Khel tribes of Bajaur Agency was held in Umar Jaur area recently, reported Radio Kabul (Pushto news), 27 November.

It is reported that a tribal jirga of Mohmand tribe, presided over by Maulvi Habibullah, president of Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Mohmand region was held in Khwaizi village situated in tribal territory of Omari region.

*Zabul:* Karmal reportedly attended the jirga of Tokhi tribe of Shanolzai sub-district Zabul province in Kabul, reported *KNT* on 19 November 1985, (Radio Kabul, 21 November).

*Atman Khel:* The jirga of Atman Khel tribe was reportedly held on 19 November, reported *KNT* on 20 November 1985.

*Afridi:* According to reports recently Afridi tribesmen held a National Jirga under the chairmanship of Malak Wali Khan Koki Khel reported Radio Kabul (Pushto news) on 21 November.



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